

Law Enforcement News

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Marathon security effort mounted for UN's birthday

The ongoing 40th anniversary session of the United Nations is the focus of one of the largest public security operations to be mounted in recent years, combining the resources of the New York Police Department, the Coast Guard, the State Department, the Secret Service, the UN's own security force and a never-before-tested microcomputer system.

The objective is simple: insure the safety of delegates from 159 nations and numerous heads of state for a period of six weeks.

Nearly 10 percent of the NYPD's manpower complement of 26,000 has been assigned to the UN security detail, along with more than half the Secret Service agents in the country. Although the NYPD has deployed greater numbers of personnel in the past, at such events as the giant anti-nuclear rally on June 12, 1982, the security undertaking for the UN's anniversary is unprecedented in terms of the length of time the special deployment will be necessary, according to Assistant Chief Gerard J. Kerins, head of the NYPD's security efforts.

Kerins said the arrival of President Reagan during the week of October 21, along with the presence of 50 other heads of state, possibly including Col. Muammar el Qaddafi of Libya and President Fidel Castro of Cuba, will "create the potential for very large numbers of police, Secret Service, State Department, and UN police."

Each security agency has a different jurisdiction. The Secret Service is responsible for the pro-

tection of the President and the overall safety of foreign heads of state while they are in the U.S. The State Department is normally in charge of security for foreign ministers and diplomats.

The NYPD, meanwhile, is responsible for protecting all foreign diplomats and officials while they are in public places. This includes securing the area around the United Nations compound and the streets surrounding the foreign missions and hotels where leaders and diplomats will stay.

Once inside the UN's gates, the UN's own security force will take over. Augustin Vaz, chief of security for the UN, said his force has been increased to about 300 uniformed guards and plain-clothes investigators. A new pass identification system for the 3,000 delegates and employees has also been implemented to tighten up security.

But the lion's share of the security force will be taken from the city police ranks. Kerins, who commands the Manhattan South Patrol Borough, said that the 2,000 officers under his command will be reinforced officers normally assigned to other parts of the city. Kerins also has on reserve a number of detectives or plain-clothes officers for possible assignment to uniformed duty.

The NYPD, which Kerins said has been slow to move into the microcomputer age, will be using an IBM microcomputer to assist in planning deployment strategies. The computer will be housed along with the command operations in a 44-foot-long green-

and-white trailer parked about 300 feet from the UN building. It will be fed information describing motorcades and visits, the locations of all embassies, the demonstrations planned and who is speaking at the UN at what time. In a nutshell, "any information of a nature that would assist us operationally to plan the deployment and the number of police officers to use," Kerins said.

The information is drawn out 72 hours in advance because, Kerins said, a great deal of it is subject to change. In case of emergency, he added, the computer will be able to give officials information rapidly about the availability of the nearest reinforcements.

Hand-held video cameras will survey the entire UN area, including the East River, nearby side streets, the complex itself and demonstration areas. "It gives us a good idea of what's happening," Kerins said.

In addition, Secret Service agents and police sharpshooters will be stationed on at least six rooftops near the UN to guard against snipers. Kerins said police will also make routine sweeps of the rooftops with helicopters. When major events take place at the UN, police and Coast Guard launches will patrol the East River nearby UN headquarters. Officers will also be stationed along the Queens shoreline and the southern part of Roosevelt Island in the East River.

Police have also deployed a digital computer in the motorcade

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The United Nations compound, focus of the multiagency security effort. First Avenue is at extreme left, Roosevelt Island and the East River are in the background at center, just to the left of the UN Secretariat building.

IACP heads west for meeting in Houston

For six days this month, Houston is the law enforcement capital of the world, as police chiefs from all over the globe gather to discuss such issues as entrapment, narcotics enforcement, fraud, civil liability and deadly force at the annual International Association of Chiefs of Police conference.

The conference, which is being held from October 12-17, includes workshops, committee meetings and awards ceremonies, and is also the world's largest exhibition of law enforcement related products and services.

IACP's legal officers section will be particularly active at the conference this year, according to IACP spokesman Robert Angrisani. Starting on Saturday, October 12, the legal officers will hold a labor relations update session moderated by Richard Ayres, the chief of the behavioral science unit at the FBI National Academy.

The group will also examine the Supreme Court decision in *Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*, a case that has caused a tidal wave of concern among the law enforcement com-



Secret Service director
John R. Simpson
Due to address IACP

munity for its potential impact on police budgeting and operations.

In another topical session, Angrisani said, the conference will be looking at the MOVE incident in Philadelphia earlier this year, in which an entire neighborhood was inadvertently

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New research spots brain lesions as possible trigger for violence

By Jennifer Nislow

The results of studies done on those who have committed repeated acts of startling violence could have a revolutionary impact on criminal law, corrections and rehabilitation, as well as the way in which the causes of violence have traditionally been viewed.

Through the use of sophisticated medical equipment, such as Computerized Axial Tomography (the CAT scan), abnormalities of the brain have been found in those who have committed acts of violence. And, according to a leading neuropsychologist, such abnormalities may make it possible to predict

aggressive human behavior 90 percent of the time.

The research findings were unveiled last month in Philadelphia before the Fourth World Congress of Biological Psychiatry. Dr. Alan Gruber, director of neuropsychology at the Center for Memory Impairment and Neurological Disorders in Boston, said the research may have a particularly telling impact on prisons, where new techniques may make it easier to determine how dangerous an inmate is and to predict the likelihood of recidivism.

"There's an awful lot known about people who are aggressive and don't have good control over

their aggressive impulses," Gruber told Law Enforcement News. "Those things could now be looked at with people in prison who have a history of repeated acts of violence."

Biology meets behavioralism. Although the findings outlined by Gruber and Dr. Frank Elliot of Philadelphia are not radically new — they represent a refinement of existing theories about crime and its pathological causes — the conclusions hit with bombshell impact among those criminologists who stress the social and environmental roots of crime.

"It's only now, over the past several years that people who or-

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Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Mandatory jail sentences for convicted drunken drivers took effect in the state on October 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — A new survey by the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates that white residents of the nation's capital are nearly twice as likely as blacks to be the victims of violent crimes. The survey's findings contradict national trends in urban crime, and are based on studies of robberies and assaults during the period from May 1982 to April 1983. Nationally, blacks have a nearly 30 percent greater likelihood than whites of being the victims of violent crimes.

MAINE — The number of reported crimes in the state rose by 7.2 percent during the first six months of 1985, state officials have reported, with the biggest increases in arson, armed robbery and assaults with firearms. Arson was up 11 percent, robberies jumped 10 percent, and aggravated assaults with firearms increased 77 percent. Property crimes were up by 7.3 percent, but domestic dispute assaults dropped by 23.7 percent.

Portland police officer Richard W. Penniman has filed a grievance with the city to obtain higher worker's compensation benefits, claiming that his assignment as a mounted patrolman entitles him to "extra-hazardous" duty compensation. The 34-year-old officer was critically injured last June when he fell from his horse. He has not been able to return to work since the accident. Penniman is seeking full pay during the time he is incapacitated.

MARYLAND — The Baltimore Police Department has added 336 more officers to foot patrols, bringing the total number of walking officers to 17 percent of the 3,000-member department. Officials hope the patrols will offer greater police visibility to prevent crime, and improve community relations in the bargain.

NEW JERSEY — On October 3, the State Police will mark the 75th anniversary of the formation of the New Jersey State Police. On October 1, 1921, 50 troopers joined the force.

NEW YORK — Chief Superintendent Alan G. Marlow of the Bedfordshire, England, police, has joined the faculty of John Jay College of Criminal Justice as part of an exchange program with the British National Police College. Marlow, who has nearly 22 years experience as a police officer, will be teaching an undergraduate course in comparative policing.

PENNSYLVANIA — State Senator Roy Wilt has introduced legislation to outlaw so-called designer drugs in the state. Designer drugs are chemical variations of known narcotics, but are presently legal because their composition is not exactly the same as the controlled substances they resemble.

VERMONT — For the second straight year, the state faces the loss of \$7 million in Federal highway funds because more than 50 percent of Vermont drivers exceed the 55-mile-per-hour limit.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — In an effort to comply with Federal wage rulings in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*, the state corrections department has had to divert \$1.8 million from its programs to pay for employee overtime.

FLORIDA — Until early last month, the town of Laurel Hill had a one-man police department, consisting solely of Police Chief Malcolm Dreading. When the town decided to add another officer, Dreading had to look no further than the other side of his bed for a recruit. He hired his 30-year-old wife, Cathy. Mrs. Dreading, who had already been handling the radio when her husband was away, will ride with the chief for a few weeks for some on-the-job training.

GEORGIA — A special study commission has issued a report calling for sweeping changes in the state's judicial system. The 25-member Judicial Process Review Commission was created last year by Gov. Joe Frank Harris, who must now examine the commission's findings, which include: implementing a statewide, state-funded network of lawyers to represent indigent defendants; merging the state's juvenile and superior court systems; requiring all judges to run in nonpartisan elections; increasing the terms of all judges from four to six years, and increasing from 9 to 12 the number of judges on the Georgia Court of Appeals to handle a reported overload of cases.

LOUISIANA — In an effort to reduce problems with weapons and avert possible gang-related incidents on school grounds, the Baton Rouge has purchased a portable metal detector similar to the detection systems used at airports. The machine will be brought to any school where officials feel there is a need, in hopes of offering a deterrent to students bringing weapons onto the campus.

MISSISSIPPI — The state has begun to recruit 60 women to work as guards at the state penitentiary, saying that women aren't as likely as men to be involved in inmate drug deals. Of the state's 4,794 inmates, 28 are female.

ILLINOIS — The state Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of a law mandating a minimum four-year prison term for persons convicted of home burglary. The 1982 law had been challenged as being too vague and setting penalties that were too severe for the offense. In overturning a lower court decision, the Supreme Court emphasized its reluctance to usurp the authority of the state General Assembly to determine punishments for crimes.

Gov. James Thompson has signed legislation mandating the automatic suspension of a

driver's license for anyone arrested on drunken-driving charges. The law also provides for a three-month suspension of a driver's license if the driver fails a breath test, and a six-month suspension for refusing to take the test.

MICHIGAN — Ever since a crackdown on speeders began over a month ago, state troopers have more than doubled the amount of time they spent enforcing the 55-mile-an-hour limit. And, they say, the effort appears to be paying off. Although the real success of the program will not be known until the state Department of Transportation completes its next speed survey later this year, Maj. Michael Anderson of the State Police is optimistic that the extra patrols and aerial surveillance of major highways have reduced the number of speeders to less than half the total number of drivers. More than 20,000 trooper-hours were spent in one month on speed enforcement, Anderson said.

WISCONSIN — Bernard F. Gerard Jr., the former police chief of Twin Lakes, died last month at the age of 79. Gerard, who joined the River Forest, Ill., police in 1927, became chief of that department in 1954. He stepped down in 1962 and moved to Twin Lakes, where he was police chief for two years.

The Milwaukee Police Department, in a change of policy, is now referring all verifiable complaints of sexual assault to the district attorney for prosecution, even if the victim doesn't want to press charges.

The City of Milwaukee has agreed to pay \$600,000 to the family of a man who died while in police custody for questioning about a rape it was later determined he did not commit. Ernest R. Lacy, 22, died in police custody on July 9, 1981. The rape victim later identified another man as her attacker.

Plains States

MINNESOTA — The police chief of Blooming Prairie, Thomas LeTourneau, who has been the target of several citizen complaints since he took office on May 1, will receive \$20,500 in severance pay in exchange for his resignation and a pledge not to sue the city. The town has been without a police force since the City Council suspended LeTourneau and laid off his two part-time patrolmen on July 22. City Councilman Tom McCrady says he will press for disbanding the force and contracting with the Steele County sheriff's department for law enforcement services.

MONTANA — Richland County Undersheriff Aros Schmieder died September 28 of a heart attack. He was 59.

Southwest

COLORADO — The state Capitol in Denver briefly had a new — and illegal — look last month, after four potted marijuana plants were left neatly arranged around the west entrance to the building. The four- to five-foot plants were spotted by State Trooper Richard Cadena, who is a member of Gov. Richard Lamm's security detail. Cadena called the Denver police, who hauled the plants away.

OKLAHOMA — A city judge in Tulsa has begun a program allowing first-time convicted drunken drivers to identify themselves on a bumper sticker, instead of receiving the standard probation sentence.

Far West

ALASKA — Dianne Dome, 37, has become the first female corporal in the history of the Alaska State Police.

CALIFORNIA — The 3,850-member Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs has reached tentative agreement on a new contract with the county, averting a strike authorization vote. Terms of the pact, which must still be formally approved by both the association and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, were not disclosed.

Alarmed by a high police mortality rate, the city of San Diego will soon buy 2,000 bulletproof vests for police officers, who are now required to wear the soft body armor.

On October 1, California became the 16th state to require the use of seat belts by drivers and front-seat passengers.

OREGON — Multnomah County and the 120-member Multnomah County Deputy Sheriffs Association have reached agreement on a new two-year contract. The pact calls for a five percent pay raise, retroactive to July 1, 1985, to be followed by a 2.5 percent increase next January 1 and another raise on July 1, 1986, which will be linked to the national Consumer Price Index but may not exceed 7.5 percent.

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Security seen as key to downtown vitality

The key to establishing an economically vibrant downtown area is security, according to a yearlong study of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, N.Y., conducted jointly by the Citizens Crime Commission of New York and the Regional Plan Association.

"While recognizing that a whole range of improvements, from better transportation to more attractive stores, are necessary for these downtowns to become economically vibrant," said Peter Krist, the chairman of both organizations, "these areas must be secure so that potential downtown users are not afraid to take advantage of them."

The three downtown areas targeted in the study — Jamaica Center in Queens, Fordham Road in the Bronx and downtown Brooklyn — have long had high-crime images. The study reported that although shoppers are not deterred by the fear of crime, including such "quality-of-life" crimes as graffiti, broken windows and undesirable groups of teen-agers, the areas become virtual ghost towns after five o'clock.

This phenomenon, the study contends, interferes with what is called the "multiplier effect."

Visitors to the area choose not to eat at restaurants in the district or to embark on other activities there. "People go for perhaps the one purpose that has to be conducted there, but they don't tarry to do other things," said John P. Keith, president of the Regional Plan Association.

Fear of crime in these commercial districts has also hurt New York City's efforts to attract the suburban-based "back offices" or clerical and computer departments of many Manhattan-based corporations. "Many corporations feel that by locating in these downtowns they will be less able to compete for vital personnel who do not want to work in what they perceive to be a high-crime environment," Krist said.

Perceptions such as these, research findings showed, were developed generally by "insiders," those who had actual contact with the neighborhood or with a friend or relative who had firsthand knowledge of the area.

Thus, the study maintained, it is imperative that these individuals perceive the downtown areas as safe.

The ingredients for a healthy downtown, according to the study, include a mixture of

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32 and counting:

FBI joins Green River search

Seattle police have mounted a large scale search through Seward Park for more victims of the so-called "Green River killer" and evidence of what might be the killer's 32nd victim.

The Green River killer, so nicknamed because the bodies of the first five victims were found in 1982 either in the river or on its banks, has been on the loose for at least three and a half years.

The skeleton of Mary Exzetta West, 16, of Seattle, was found in the park on September 9. West was on a list of missing women believed to have been victims of the killer.

A search party of more than 200 people, mostly Seattle Police Explorer Scout search and rescue teams, will scour the 200-acre park, which will be closed to the public.

A decision has yet to be made as to whether to list West as the killer's 32nd victim, according to Officer Fae Brooks, a spokeswoman for the King County Police Department's Green River Task Force.

West is the first supposed victim of the Green River killer to be found within the Seattle city limits. In wake of the body's discovery, the Federal Bureau of Investigation formally entered

the case after a 90-day preliminary investigation.

The FBI's probe concluded that the bones found June 12 in Tigard, Ore., were those of Denise Bush and Shirley Sherrill, who are believed to have been victims of the serial killer. The investigation found a "reasonable presumption" that the two women had been transported to Oregon prior to their deaths, thus violating the Federal law against kidnapping across state lines.

The discovery of the two sets of remains was the first official finding that the killer had operated outside of the Puget Sound area.

Last April, sheriff's deputies in Washington County, Ore., found the remains of two as-yet unidentified teen-age girls in Tualatin, Ore., just south of Tigard.

Including the FBI, there are now five agencies involved in tracking the serial killer: the King County police, which is providing the bulk of the detectives; the Seattle city police; the Port of Seattle police, and the Washington State Patrol.

In light of the remains found in Tualatin, authorities in Portland and Multnomah County, Ore., are pondering the bodies of several young prostitutes found there in 1982. Any connection between



Capt. Frank Adamson

these remains and the activities of the Green River killer are still being discussed, according to Brooks.

Brooks also noted that while the commander of the Green River Task Force, Capt. Frank Adamson, will still be in charge of the investigation, the FBI's entrance into the probe means that Adamson may have to coordinate his operations with an FBI supervisor.

DoJ official urges death for spies

The head of the Justice Department's criminal division has urged Congress to pass legislation that would permit the execution of spies and Presidential assassins.

Assistant attorney general Stephen Trott said in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the passage of such a bill is a matter of the highest priority in the criminal justice area.

"During this past year," Trott said, "we have seen appalling incidents of espionage cases in which it has been alleged, and in some cases already proven, that military officers and others who enjoyed positions of special responsibility and trust have sold our country's secrets to foreign powers."

Trott was alluding to the arrest earlier this year of a retired Navy communications specialist, John A. Walker, and three other Navy men on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

The Judiciary Committee is currently considering a bill to establish a constitutional method of carrying out a death penalty for Federal crimes.

Getting tough in the City of Brotherly Love:

Phila. unveils anti-corruption plan

As one local editorial writer put it, Philadelphia is taking on the cops on the take.

Mayor W. Wilson Goode has proposed sweeping recommendations aimed at combating graft within the Philadelphia Police Department. However, some have taken aim at Goode for suggestions that they say will leave the department open to political patronage.

A Federal investigation of the city's 7,000-member force, now in its fourth year, has led, so far to the conviction of the department's former deputy commissioner, James J. Martin, 26 officers, four inspectors and three captains. Corruption was found, investigators said, in eight of the nine divisions of the force.

Goode's recommendations mesh with suggestions offered by Federal investigators. The Mayor had initially rejected the proposals, prompting Federal prosecutor Howard B. Klein to charge that the city was failing to crack down on police corruption.

The measures proposed by Goode include:

¶ Appointing an independent special prosecutor with a minimum term of 5 years;

¶ Requiring all officers with a rank of captain or above who seek a promotion to take polygraph tests asking about corruption in the department;

¶ Hiring commanders from outside the city;

¶ Requiring a minimum of a

high school diploma for all incoming officers, and a college degree for any officer seeking promotion.

¶ Making transfers to the Ethics Accountability Unit permanent to increase the internal investigative unit's independence.



Mayor Goode

The recommendations have drawn fire from both the local Fraternal Order of Police and the City Council's majority leader, Joan L. Krajewski, a frequent critic of Goode.

Goode said he could implement all of the proposals except one — the appointment of an independent prosecutor — by executive order. Goode indicated that the package was unlikely to go into effect before the year's end, however.

The appointment of a special prosecutor — the cornerstone of

Goode's recommendations — would have to come from the Pennsylvania Attorney General, LeRoy S. Zimmerman. Although Goode said he could not imagine Zimmerman having any problem with the appointment, a spokesman for the Attorney General, Robert R. Gentzel, said an appointment could only be made at the request of a local district attorney.

To avoid "confusion," Goode said, he would enact the measures only after the completion of an investigation into the bombing by police last May of a house occupied by the radical group MOVE. The investigation began October 8 and is expected to last at least a month. A book-length report is expected by the end of the year.

Goode said he would announce further anti-corruption measures in the coming months.

Shortly after Goode took office in January 1984, he began tackling police corruption by establishing the Major Investigations Division under the command of Deputy Commissioner James J. Martin. Martin was sentenced to 18 years in prison earlier this year on charges that he had used the division to set up a citywide extortion ring.

According to the United States Attorney for Philadelphia, Edward S. G. Dennis Jr., corruption is "entrenched" in the city's police force. Said Dennis, a long-time friend of Mayor Goode, "The

question is not whether an individual officer took a payoff, the question is whether or not we continue to have an ongoing, systematic, institutionalized pattern of police corruption."

Some, such as Richard B. Costello, secretary of Lodge 5 of the FOP, believe that the recommendations put forth by Goode not only open the doors to political patronage, but will do nothing to rid the department of corruption.

"The thing about polygraphs we see as a gimmick solution to a serious problem," he said. "Polygraphs are unreliable, they are inadmissible in court and to have a man's entire career hanging on a machine is a little bit ridiculous."

Costello said the Mayor had been asked to "show some leadership by example" and take the lie-detector test himself. "Needless to say," Costello said, Goode has yet to accept.

Among the other bones of contention between the FOP and Goode, according to Costello, are the recommendations to impose lateral transfers without benefit of the merit-selection system and the suggestion that deputies and commissioners be able to demote without due process. The union is adamantly opposed to these.

The Mayor and the FOP do agree on the proposal to raise the educational standards of the department. Costello noted,

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People and Places

California Angel

The founder of the Guardian Angels crime-prevention group, Curtie Sliwa, was arrested in Los Angeles last month on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon. The district attorney, however, refused to accept the felony complaint.

Sliwa and a private security guard, Stephan Hulbert, were accused of denying 22-year-old Edward Kockis entrance into a neighborhood the Angels had sealed off in their unofficial battle against drug dealing.



Sliwa

Kockis said Sliwa knocked him down and Hulbert hit him with a billy club as he walked around a corner where a dozen Guardian Angels had been demonstrating against drug pushers.

Chief Larry Fetters of the Los Angeles Police Department's Hollywood Division said the district attorney turned down the original complaint and turned the case over to the city attorney. Assistant city attorney Reginald Dunn said he is still reviewing the case but added that the police report contains conflicting stories of what really happened.

Sliwa was released on \$2,000 bail. He was arrested at the same location a week before for blocking the street and resisting a peace officer. That case is also awaiting action by the city attorney as well.

The Guardian Angels' chief complained that he is being harassed by the Los Angeles police in the course of his crime-fighting efforts.

"They took the drug dealer's word that I used a billy club and I

don't carry one or any kind of weapon," Sliwa told reporters. "Their idea is to take me, the leader, out of action."

Gripping saga

Despite the strangulation death of a man while being subdued by a Hillsborough County, Fla., sheriff's deputy using a "sleeper hold," a ranking official of the Tampa Police Department said the hold is "the best thing we've got" and will continue to be used.

Col. George Fox, the head of administration for the Tampa PD and a martial-arts expert, said the hold, a combination of judo and jujitsu, is far less dangerous than a gun when used by police to subdue a violent suspect.

The technique, which restricts the blood flow to the brain, involves squeezing the right and left carotid arteries below the ears and under the neck. It can be done with two arms in a strangle-hold maneuver or from behind with one arm wrapped around the suspect's head.

The incident that focused public scrutiny on the sleeper hold involved a Hillsborough County deputy and a Tampa police officer who responded to a report of a fight outside Denny's restaurant in Tampa last month. According to the sheriff's department, one of the combatants, John Barton, had resisted at the time of arrest. While in the sleeper hold, Barton succumbed to a loss of oxygen to his brain due to strangulation, according to the Hillsborough County Medical Examiner's Office.

Fox defended the technique, calling it "perfect" for officers who encounter heavy resistance. Describing the maneuver as a "sneaky technique," Fox said the suspect rarely realizes how he is being subdued.

The hold was first introduced into the police academy's physical-training program in the early 1970's by Fox, who has held a black-belt in judo since 1968. It has been used in Hillsborough ever since.

Serving notice

The last thing Howard Berringer needs now is a juicy civil

What They Are Saying

"It's about time the department realized that it's in very serious trouble and the surgery that has to be performed on it has to be drastic."

Ian Lennox, president of the Citizens' Crime Commission of Philadelphia, on the corruption problems the city faces. (3:1)

Pounding the pavement

Chicago Police Officer William O'Brien seems to have a knack for finding jobs for teenagers who might otherwise end up becoming members of street gangs.

Over 500 youths ranging in age from 16 through 21 have been placed in jobs with Chicago-based companies as part of the city's overall community gang-control program initiated in 1984.

Various community organizations such as churches, schools, social, public and private agencies and individuals assist the police department in screening and monitoring teens for the program and evaluate their progress once they are involved.

O'Brien, a member of the department's Bureau of Community Services, has emerged as the most successful head-hunter when it comes to finding work for the teens.

"It's just like police work," O'Brien said. "You pound the

pavement to visit all the companies you think might help and persist until you see the right person."

And persist he does. O'Brien has talked with at least 300 different companies over the past seven months. In one case, he had to wait six months before the personnel director of a particular company would give him an interview.

Some companies, however, invite him in to see the vice president and explain the program because they are interested and want to help.

Although the job placement aspect of the program concentrates mainly on youths who are on the fringes of joining a gang, it also helps place youths who have never had any problems. Some 65 youths referred to the program by the Back of the Yard Council and from Jesse White's Tumbling Team in the Cebrini Green housing development have been placed

ranging from a soft-drink company to a fast-food restaurant.

Of the 532 teens placed since last January, only three have been terminated, O'Brien said.

But O'Brien's job doesn't stop once a youth has been placed in a job. He periodically calls the company to check on a youth's progress and to see if any other jobs are opening up. If there are three jobs opening up, O'Brien says he tells the company, "let us have one for one of our kids."

O'Brien, whose efforts have been rewarded in the fact that he now has the assistance of a second officer, John Bell, said the teens are referred to him by Beat Representative Coordinators, Neighborhood Relations Sergeants, public school teachers and others who come in contact with teenagers and are in a position to notice a change in the youth's behavior pattern that might make them susceptible to gang influence.

liability lawsuit.

Berringer is the legal adviser for the Boise, Idaho, Police Department, and as of September 30, the Boise PD was a department without liability insurance.

Berringer said the department received notice in August that when its law enforcement liability program was up at the end of September it would not be renewed.

"They were kind of putting moratorium on it for a couple of months," Berringer said. "They indicated maybe by January 1 they would be in a better position to know whether or not they were going to continue to underwrite our policy, but then they just turned around and said that our insurance was terminated as of the end of September."

According to Berringer, the department had indicated to the agency, Cravens and Dargan, of Houston, Tex. — a brokerage firm for Republic Insurance — that the city was in the process of finding an insurance broker and would need an extension of three months.

"We haven't had a bad experience with them as far as claims go. We just got caught up in some companies bailing out of law enforcement liability," Berringer said.

According to Rick Hoyle, president of Hoyle and Associates Insurance Inc., a representative of Cravens and Dargan, the insurance market for the police profession is quite tight. "The city's insurance normally renews on October 1 of 1985," he said. "What the company did was send a letter to the city around September 9 saying they did not intend to renew the city's policy."

"What was misleading about this," he added, "was that I had had a previous conversation in mid-July with the underwriter who handled the policy and she said there would be no problem in getting an extension on the policy till January 1 so the city would have more time to go through a broker selection process that they had planned to do."

The cancellation notice apparently came as a surprise even to Hoyle. When he spoke to the underwriter again, Hoyle said, she indicated that although she remembered having spoken to him, she did not recall the specifics of the conversation. Hoyle said an extension was still possible but has not yet been confirmed.

Hoyle said Cravens and Dargan has used up its capacity with Republic Insurance to underwrite policies for police professionals.

Most wanted

The FBI's list of the 10 most-wanted fugitives got a new tenant on September 30, when the bureau added a member of The Order, a militant white supremacist group, to the roster.

Richard Scutari, 38, was one of 23 neo-Nazis named in a Federal racketeering indictment handed down in Seattle this past April. Ten members of The Order are currently on trial in a heavily guarded Federal courtroom in Seattle, charged with murder, counterfeiting and robbery as part of a plot to overthrow the Government. Eleven members of

the group have pleaded guilty to various charges, while one other is being held in Missouri, where he faces murder charges in connection with the death of a state trooper.

Scutari is accused of participating in the murder of a Denver radio personality, Alan Berg, in June 1984 and the July 1984 robbery of an armored car in Ukiah, Calif., that netted \$3.6 million.

Scutari is the only known member of The Order still at large. He has vowed never to be taken alive.

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Philadelphia takes new aim at police corruption

Continued from Page 3

however, that past attempts to improve these standards have run afoul of court-ordered affirmative action guidelines.

The City Council's majority leader, Joan Krajewski contends that the package will destroy the city's Civil Service Commission and increase political patronage. "No way do we let the fox guard the chicken coop," she said.

However, one outside observer with firsthand insight into police corruption sees Philadelphia's problems as coming from a different direction. Patrick V. Murphy, a former New York City

police commissioner and recently retired president of the Police Foundation, said that the police department's administration is hampered by a Civil Service system that covers all uniformed ranks up to the top of the department, which he said effectively prevents a commissioner from choosing the personnel he wants to run the department.

Yet another outside observer, Ian Lennox, president of the Citizen's Crime Commission of Philadelphia, had no problems with the polygraph proposal, but he expressed serious doubts about the proposals on lateral en-

try and the appointment of a special prosecutor. Nonetheless, Lennox said, "It's about time the department realized over there that it's in very serious trouble and the surgery that has to be performed on it has to be drastic."

The crime commission is coming out with a proposal for the creation of a personal and professional standards bureau under the command of a new third deputy commissioner. The bureau would combine all inspectional responsibilities, including integrity assurance and all personnel promotion, training and selection.

"This is modeled after the

Chicago Police Department," Lennox said. "There has to be major surgery and we think this is the way to go."

Some observers have drawn parallels between Mayor Goode's package and the steps put into effect in New York during the early 70's when widespread police corruption was disclosed there.

Murphy, New York's police commissioner at the time, said that while some of Goode's proposals were similar to actions undertaken in New York, some,

such as the proposal to create a separate corps of officers outside of the internal affairs division, were not.

The Knapp Commission, which was formed to investigate New York's corruption problem, strengthened the internal affairs division, Murphy said, by obligating all officers who had reached a certain rank to serve in the division so that all high-level commanders would have the anti-corruption experience and "mentality."

Ram-charger:

LAPD battering ram challenged

The California Supreme Court has agreed to rule on whether the Los Angeles Police Department's use of a 14-foot steel battering ram to burst into the homes of suspected drug dealers is unconstitutional.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which filed the suit, charged that the use of the ram is a violation of "constitutional rights of privacy, security and freedom from physical harm at the hands of the police."

The ram, mounted on an armored personnel carrier, was used in February to break into a Pacoima, Calif., home where a mother and her two children were visiting. A trace of cocaine was found, but no weapons were there, police said.

According to the ACLU, which brought the suit on behalf of that mother and others, claim the children, ages 5 and 9, were play-

ing in a room with another 5-year-old minutes before the police crashed through the door. They might have been in the room when the wall was crushed had they not been called into the kitchen to eat ice cream, said the ACLU.

Jack Brown, the deputy Los Angeles City Attorney who is representing the police department, maintained that the ACLU is misrepresenting the facts to make the Pacoima home seem like one of "almost biblical innocence."

Brown stated in his brief urging the court to reject the case that an informant had bought cocaine at that house a week before the raid, and said the house was fortified by steel doors and bars on the windows.

According to police, the battering ram has only been used three times since it was first deployed in Pacoima. It is only used, of-

icials said, in extreme cases where officers' lives are in danger because occupants are heavily armed.

Arson fires, victims decrease

The number of suspicious fires in the United States dropped 9.4 percent last year, according to the National Fire Protection Association.

A 45 percent drop in the number of civilians killed in arson-suspected fires was also recorded by the association.

According to Wayne Tyson, an arson specialist with Aetna Life & Casualty Company, the number of arson-suspected fires drops during periods of economic growth, as has been the case for the past few years.

Continued from Page 3
business, social and leisure activities.

A key to the revitalization of these downtown areas is office development, according to the report, noting that the business community must be assured that late-shift office workers will be safe on the streets after hours. One way of achieving this, the report suggested, is through dense and compact development, which would increase the number of law-abiding pedestrians on the street, thus inhibiting anti-social activity and cutting down on the need for police and private security.

In the absence of this pedestrian traffic, however, the report strongly urged the resumption of police foot patrols, particularly in areas without large numbers of office workers. Also, the report stressed, the police should pay more heed to the enforcement of quality-of-life crimes and the control of special popula-

tions such as teen-agers and the homeless by police.

"It is important that quality-of-life being taken seriously," said the crime commission's president, Thomas Reppetto. "We found that minor crimes, order-maintenance crimes are very important, perhaps more important than the so-called major crimes or felony crimes — robberies and break-ins — because those are not as common as the low-level drug dealing, graffiti and vandalism."

A mixture of housing and mixed-use development was also strongly suggested as a means of enhancing the neighborhood and supporting its cultural, restaurant and retail activities at night.

The study, which was financed in part by the National Institute of Justice and by matching funds from seven New York corporations, surveyed over 150 merchants and 600 residents of these downtown areas.

The study also stressed the establishment of downtown councils and associations. The creation of such organizations, it was noted, would help to unify the downtown areas and give the business community an organization with the designated mission of dealing with the downtown area.

Criminal Justice Library

The give-and-take of bribes in history

Bribes.

By John J. Noonan Jr.
New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1984.
839 pp.

By Hugh J.B. Cassidy
Professor, Criminal Justice Studies
Adelphi University, New York

Today's headlines reveal fraud and bribery at every level of society. No longer are such news stories related only to "crooked cops" in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or other police departments in America.

Now the corporate giants have been properly identified as the common thieves. Banks, including some of the country's largest, are now trying to clean up by "laundering" money for organized crime. The Mafia needs to launder the profits from heroin

and cocaine sales, loan-sharking and pornography. To whom do they turn? Their friendly banker, whom they bribe.

John J. Noonan's "Bribes" is the finest book that this reviewer has ever read on the subject of bribery. The author, a professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley, has done an outstanding job of putting his sensitive subject into proper focus for his readers.

Professor Noonan takes his reader on a world-wide tour of bribery, from the beginnings of our society to the present day; from the temples of the Egyptian Pharaohs to the halls of Congress, and Bob Greene's story of "Inside Abscam," which resulted in the indictment, conviction and jailing of several Congressmen and a U.S. Senator.

The chapters on the "Saints and the System," "Dante's

Purgatorio" and Shakespeare's "To Ransom and Redeem, but Not Corrupt" are a priceless philosophy on the maturation and the rationale of the bribe, from the standpoint of both the giver and the taker.

The book is divided into five parts: Kings, Judges and Offerors (3000 B.C.-A.D. 1000); Recurrent Reformation (1000-1530); Englishing of the Tradition (1530-1800); American Approaches (1776-1984), and Conclusion: The Future of the Bribe. The appendix offers a Table of Spiritual Citations from the Old and New Testaments as well as a Table of Cases, including constitutional cases. The section of notes is extremely comprehensive and runs to 100 pages; it is almost a book in itself.

"Bribes" is truly an outstanding book. It is the most comprehensive and illuminating

history on the practice of bribery that has been written. Noonan has done a magnificent and objective job on a subject vital to our survival from moralistic, religious and philosophical viewpoints. "Bribes" is highly recommended, not only to those in the criminal justice field, but to also to the American corporate sector, if they are truly searching for excellence.

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Short circuits:

Brain defects seen as violence cause

Continued from Page 1
dinally are biologically based and starting to look at behavior, Gruber said. "Ordinarily, people who are biologically based have not been interested in behavior, biology has been one field and people who have been interested in behavior have not cared how much serotonin is in somebody's brain. Now, people are much more interested in the territory in the middle."

The research focused on patterns of violence that cut across all social and economic strata. Dr. Elliot, an emeritus professor of neurology at the University of Pennsylvania, examined 321 individuals from the middle and upper classes who are prone to uncontrollable rages — some even resulting in murder.

Neither doctor has conducted tests on convicted criminals, although Gruber said that such a study will be done in the future.

Curiously, of the violence-prone subjects used in Elliot's study, only 10 had served time in prison. Elliot attributes that to social position and expert psychological and legal assistance.

"I do know many people who should be in jail but who are not," he said, although he conceded that in certain cases a defendant can justifiably be let off the hook as a result of physical or neurological defects. "It is very difficult to protect somebody in court unless you have the chance to spend the time and money on them in the way of CAT scans and EEGs and all the rest. In court cases, sometimes they do psycho-

logicals but more often they just do a psychiatric examination, which is just nonsense," he said.

Disorder in the court

Elliot noted that an appellate judge once tried to get him to address the bar association on the subject and then suddenly went silent about the matter. When asked why, Elliot said, the judge indicated that if it were known that the felons who were being sentenced had organic problems which cast doubt on their sense of responsibility, it would throw the whole judicial system "into a mess."

"Can you imagine the special bargaining if this guy was epileptic or not? There has to be some answer. I'm sure it can be found but people are afraid to hear this stuff," Elliot said.

Extreme violence and strength

According to Dr. Gruber, there are certain diseases that will cause violent behavior while not appearing to be a disease at all. The most common of these, he said, is temporal lobe epilepsy, a form of epilepsy that does not result in seizures but which could result in extraordinary acts of violence accompanied by an abnormal level of strength.

Problems could also stem from head injuries or chemical disorders, and Gruber cited cocaine in particular as "a very toxic drug with respect to many people."

Although some abnormalities of the brain cannot always be treated with medication, temporal lobe epilepsy, which is caused by a head injury or a lesion on a certain portion of the lobe,

could be treated by anti-seizure drugs such as dilantin. Both doctors agree that almost complete rehabilitation is possible for those who suffer from certain disorders.

For those who continue to suffer from such problems, Elliot said, the attacks can be utterly savage. He cited one instance in which a young teacher bit her baby's neck, and another in which "a girl of 19 picked up an armchair and threw it across a dining room table, knocking her husband down." Elliot said such people are extremely dangerous and are not normal for the duration of the attack.

He also observed that the incredible feats of strength displayed by such people are an

Continued on Page 13

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Coke smuggling is alimentary, dear Watson

Members of the law enforcement community know from experience that a key ingredient to closing a successful investigation is patience. I remember well the days and weeks my partner and I would sit at a wiretap waiting for



that one incriminating phone call. Or the hours spent freezing in the snow or broiling in the sun waiting for a suspect to come out of a building so you could elap a tail on him?

Yes, good investigators know it takes a lot of patience and a lot of waiting till you see that light at the end of the tunnel, or, as in this week's case, the cocaine at the end of the tunnel!

Colombian snowfall

Rosa Elvira Montoya de Hernandez arrived at Los Angeles International Airport shortly after midnight on March 5, 1983, on Avianca Flight 080, a direct 10-hour flight from Bogota, Colombia. Her visa was in order as she was passed through Immigration and proceeded to the Customs desk, where she encountered Customs Inspector

Talamantes, who reviewed her documents. The inspector, noticing from her passport that Mrs. Hernandez had recently made at least eight other trips to either Miami or Los Angeles, referred her to a secondary Customs desk for further questioning. There,

Talamantes and another inspector asked Mrs. Hernandez general questions concerning herself and the purpose of her trip. She revealed that she spoke no English and had no family or friends in the United States. She explained in Spanish that she had come to the United States to purchase goods for her husband's store in Bogota — a city recognized by the Customs inspectors as a source city for narcotics. Mrs. Hernandez possessed \$5,000 in cash, mostly in \$50 bills, but had no billfold. She indicated to the inspectors that she had no appointments with merchandise vendors, but planned to ride around Los Angeles in taxis visiting retail stores, such as J.C. Penney and K-Mart, in order to buy goods for her husband's store with the \$5,000.

Mrs. Hernandez said that she had no hotel reservations, planning instead to stay at a Holiday Inn. She said she could not recall how her airline ticket was purchased. When the inspectors opened her one small valise they found about four changes of cold-weather clothing. She had no

shoes other than the high-heeled pair she was wearing. Although she possessed no checks, waybills, credit cards, or letters of credit, she did produce a Colombian business card and a number of old receipts, waybills, and fabric swatches displayed in a photo album.

At this point Talamantes and the other inspector suspected that Mrs. Hernandez was a "balloon swallower," one who attempts to smuggle narcotics into this country in balloons swallowed and hidden in her alimentary canal. Over the years Inspector Talamantes had apprehended dozens of alimentary canal smugglers arriving on Avianca Flight 080.

What the strip search revealed

The inspectors asked a female Customs inspector to take Mrs.

Hernandez to a private area and conduct a pat-down and strip search. During the search, the female inspector felt the suspect's abdomen and noticed a firm fullness, as if Mrs. Hernandez were wearing a girdle. The search revealed no contraband but the inspector noticed that Mrs. Hernandez was wearing two pair of elastic underpants with a paper towel lining the crotch.

When the suspect returned to the Customs area and the female inspector reported her discoveries, the inspector in charge told Mrs. Hernandez that he suspected that she was smuggling drugs in her alimentary canal. Mrs. Hernandez agreed to the inspector's request that she be x-rayed at a hospital but in answer to the inspector's query stated that she was pregnant. She agreed to a pregnancy test before

the x-ray. She withdrew the consent for an x-ray when she learned that she would have to be handcuffed en route to the hospital.

The inspector then gave Mrs. Hernandez the option of returning to Colombia on the next available flight, agreeing to an x-ray, or remaining in detention until she produced a monitored bowel movement that would confirm or rebut the inspector's suspicions. The suspect chose the first option and was placed under a Customs office under observation. She was told that if she went to the toilet she would have to use a wastebasket in the women's restroom, to which female Customs inspectors would inspect her stool for balloons or capsules containing narcotics. The inspectors denied Mrs. Hernandez's request to place a telephone call.

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Flashback



1971: Trail blazers

When you have a newly incorporated city — Lakewood, Colo. — and a newly formed department of public safety, new ideas about policing would also seem to be in order, and so it was in the early 70's in Lakewood. These police "agents" sport the department's working uniform, blue blazers, and are expected to function simultaneously as both patrol officers and detectives.

Wide World Photo

Continued on Page 13

The pros and cons of criminal-justice study

About half of all college faculty advisers steer prelaw students away from undergraduate curriculums in criminal justice, but not because of a bias against



criminal justice as a major. Rather, those advisers perceive the criminal justice programs at their colleges as weak in academic rigor and faculty. On the other hand, at colleges where the criminal justice programs are seen as academically sound, prelaw advisers tend to encourage students to study criminal justice in preparation for law school.

That's the major finding of a survey of college prelaw advisers by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. The study's director, Dr. Allen Sapp of the School of Criminal Justice Administration at Central Missouri State University, said, "We found no bias against criminal justice as a major for admission to law school, but there is a bias — and probably a well-founded bias — against poor quality programs

which are vocationally oriented, offering training versus education, and which are staffed with faculty who lack academic preparation and academic orientation."

The study also found, he said, that "when students do study criminal justice as undergraduates and then go to law school, they do as well as anybody else in admissions and performance in law school." In short, the quality of undergraduate education, rather than the major, determines a student's success in law school. An estimated five to ten percent of criminal justice majors are aiming for law school.

About 350 colleges and universities now offer criminal justice curriculums, although about 150 of them are two-year colleges. Dr. Sapp's study committee sent questionnaires to prelaw advisers at all 216 four-year colleges with criminal justice curriculums and got a 50 percent response. Of the advisers who said they did not recommend criminal justice as a major for prelaw students, 21 percent said their college's criminal justice programs have a police science orientation; 20 percent said the programs lacked academic rigor; 22 percent said the programs do not emphasize

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Forum

"evelyn":

Criminal law: the policeman's albatross

By "evelyn"

In the 1960's the U.S. Supreme Court — the Warren Court — expanded the rights of the criminally accused through

Second article in a series.

the exclusionary rule. Over the years the rule, which is intended to deter police from using strongarm tactics against suspects, was successfully manipulated to enable guilty defendants to go free on technicalities. Judges are required to throw out evidence used in a criminal trial if it can be shown that the evidence was obtained in violation of a "criminal's rights." Thus, many guilty parties go free.

More than a few officers feel that interpretation of the ruling is carried to extremes and invalidates the personal pride and the professional achievement of police. As a result policemen have come to view themselves as being "hamstrung" by the court and perceive criminal law to be "nothing more than lip service."

Dr. Martin Symonde, a former police officer who is now the Director of Psychological Services for the New York Police Department, says that many policemen "see their work as meaningless," because shortly after they lock someone up "he's back on the street." Police are repeatedly frustrated in their attempts to enforce the law, he said, and

after a while "that affects the way they see themselves." To that end, Dr. Georgette Bennett, a sociologist, said she would like to see programs developed for older cops that "would make them feel their routine work was appreciated and meaningful."

Robert Potter, an ex-detective from Jersey City, N.J., feels that "Dr. Symonds is right on the money." Currently the president of the S.I. Armed Guard and Patrol Inc., with offices in Staten Island, N.Y., and Jersey City, Potter takes exception to the "older cop/old influence" hypothesis. "It exists," he said, "but not to the extent everyone makes it appear." As to Dr. Bennett's idea of developing programs to make older cops feel important, Potter says "a slap-'em-on-the-back routine isn't going to make older cops feel important. They're a little too savvy for that. The only thing that's going to make an officer's job more meaningful," he said, "is making the law more meaningful. How do you expect cops to feel? Right now, criminal law makes jerks out of them and that's exactly how they feel."

Robert Potter co-authored the book "Street Beat" with Detective Daniel LaVecchia of the Jersey City Police and Stewart Benedict of the Jersey Journal. The book is based on the true undercover experiences of Detectives Potter and LaVecchia when they investigated the drug flow from Cuba into the United States. However, Potter laughs, "the book has been fictionalized to head off law suits from guilty people who are sure to see the book as a violation of their civil rights."

Past sociological studies point out that most officers reach a cynicism peak and become disillusioned with their profession after eight or more years on the job. But random conversations with various police officers suggest that despair comes earlier than studies allow. Police officers have come to view the legal system as a "mass tort." Young cops claim that the law they are sworn to uphold holds their effort in contempt, and it is the law rather than the influence of veteran cops that provides an incontrovertible example of "this is how it's done."

The month of March 1985 may have come in like a lion, with the hue and cry of brutality under investigation, but by no means did it go out like a lamb. While the finger of brutality points at police, the stories of seamy bureaucracy that police wade through daily are unraveling without the noisy clamor of rage that surrounds the stories that involve police.

In March, the President's Commission on Organized Crime issued a study on the ethical and legal problems created by lawyers who represent organized crime figures. On May 30, William J. Cintolo, an attorney from Boston who represents Gennaro J. Angiulo, the reputed head of organized crime in Boston, was declared guilty of influencing a witness not to testify before a Federal grand jury about loan-sharking charges brought against Angiulo. (Angiulo was also charged with having committed eight murders.) Cintolo was in a prima position to instruct the witness in the wisdom of silence because Cintolo not only represented the defendant, he also represented the witness, one

Walter La Freniere.

A tape recording made in 1981 by the FBI contains the voice of Gennaro Angiulo telling aides to take La Freniere for a ride, "hit him on the head, stab him, and leave him on the spot." FBI agents who were monitoring the tapes warned La Freniere, and the murder plans were subsequently scrapped. Mr. Cintolo, allegedly following Angiulo's instruction, "informed" La Freniere with newfound insight. Duly impressed, La Freniere, a bartender who had borrowed \$2,000 at a dice game, refused to answer any questions before the grand jury, preferring an 18-month sentence for contempt to risking death by testifying. Cintolo, who represented both sides, ironically asserted that "there was no conflict of interest," since he was in the unique position of being able to properly guide his client, the witness.

Consider, too, other poignant examples from other jurisdictions.

¶ On May 25, Chief Judge Richard F. LeFevre, one of the highest ranking judges in Chicago, was charged with receiving thousands of dollars in bribes, fixing tickets, racketeering, tax fraud and mail fraud. Five attorneys allegedly paid the judge \$2,500 a month for the privilege of being able to solicit cases in the courthouse. A four-year investigation of corruption in Cook County also brought in 27 other indictments.

¶ Roger Jepsen, the former Republican Senator from Iowa, unsuccessfully tried to claim Congressional immunity from a traffic ticket last year. Some months after the try for immunity from the ticket, Jepsen, a member of the elite Senate Club, proved himself to be an "all around guy" when his name turned up on a membership list of a massage parlor club that was raided by Iowa police. But Senatorial reprobates do not fade away; they just get placed in less noticeable positions. This became all too evident in a *Business Week* report (5/20/85) that President Reagan has nominated Jepsen to head the National Credit Union Administration, which oversees America's 15,300 Federally insured credit unions. This despite the fact that political insiders reportedly consider Jepsen's qualifications for the position to be minimal.

¶ In May, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana was indicted for rigging hospital permits after a grand jury investigated him for the seventh time. According to reports, and for reasons that defy imagination, the Governor is more popular than ever since his indictment.

¶ In May, New York State Supreme Court Justice William Brennan was charged with taking approximately \$50,000 in bribes from mobsters. In 1983, Judge Brennan made the news when he gave three men probation, suspending sentence after the man admitted to stealing cash receipts from a government-subsidized Queens bus line. A probe began when Queens police became suspicious about the dismissal of what they felt certain were airtight cases that came before Judge Brennan during

Continued on Page 13

"evelyn" is the nom de plume of a former reporter for a now defunct police newspaper.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

55 mph/Maine motorists ignore the law

"The Maine Legislature made a big mistake earlier this year when it refused to outlaw radar-detector devices in automobiles. In human terms, the decision increased the risk of death and serious injury on the state's highways. In dollar terms, the decision could result in a \$3-million cutoff of Federal highway funds for Maine. The latest statistics show Maine ranks fourth in the nation in the percentage of motorists violating the 55 mph speed limit. Speed checks indicate that about 51 percent of all vehicles routinely exceed the posted limit. And while state police have been handing out many more speeding tickets than in the past, enforcement has been severely hampered by a Legislature determined to protect motorists' rights — specifically the right to break the law."

— *The Portland, Me., Press Herald*
September 18, 1985

Deadly weapons by mail

"A dozen or so states — but not Connecticut — have taken the prudent step of explicitly regulating martial arts weapons. Those laws, however, are easily and legally bypassed by mail-order companies using the U.S. Postal Service. A bill to stop that circumvention has been introduced by an unlikely pair of U.S. senators, liberal Democrat Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and conservative Republican Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Their alliance says a lot about the common sense behind the idea. The bill would apply to three weapons — a nunchaku (also called 'kung fu sticks'), shurikens ('throwing stars') and manrikigusaris ('fighting chains'). These potentially lethal devices are glamorized in movies that appeal mainly to teenage and preadolescent boys, and are priced well within their means. They are said to be prized by street gangs the way switchblade knives were in the 1950's. The basic idea is certainly sound. Children have no business acquiring deadly toys like these, and any step to control them is welcome. By using Federal law to reinforce state laws, Congress might encourage states that don't regulate martial arts weapons to start doing so."

— *The Hartford Courant*
September 21, 1985

Science, law and redemption

"If medical science discovered a technique that accurately predicted whether a person who has committed a violent act will go on to commit others, it would solve a lot of tricky legal problems. It would make it easier to have a just and effective bail law, for example, and help answer the difficult question of how long to imprison a convicted violent criminal or when to release one who has been acquitted by reason of insanity. Until now, prosecutors, judges and prison officials have had to make predictions about future violence without much help from the human sciences. But in a recent scientific symposium, a number of experts declared that they are beginning to believe that the keys to unlock this useful knowledge are at hand. A New York Times account quoted one expert, Dr. Alan Gruher, asserting that scientists could now 'predict human aggressive behavior 90 percent of the time.' Dr. Frank Elliot said a study of 321 excessively violent persons showed that more than 90 percent of them had signs of brain dysfunction and neurological defects. Further investigation might very well lead the way to methods that could help violent individuals control themselves. But before any technique can be useful to the law, it must be precise enough that it almost never inaccurately predicts that an individual is going to be violent. It is one thing to find that 90 percent of repeatedly violent people display a certain set of physiological characteristics. Since this measure fails to spot only 10 percent of dangerous people tested, it is for some purposes pretty good. But if 30 or 40 percent of all people who fail the test do not go on to engage in repeated violence, this is not nearly precise enough for the law. It would be intolerable to use a medical test as a basis for locking up individuals if a large proportion of harmless people are bound to fail it."

— *The Chicago Tribune*
September 21, 1985

"Don't talk to strangers."

Seems like sound, time-honored advice for a concerned parent to give a child, right? Well, time-honored, perhaps. But sound? Far from it.

If that bit of information comes as anything of a surprise to you, then Jay Howell would like to have a word with you. Howell, 36, is the executive director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the "don't talk to strangers" axiom is just one of the bits of conventional wisdom that he and his staff must wrestle with and lay to rest on an ongoing basis.

Children are in no position to make the kind of character assessment that the "stranger" concept forces on them, according to Howell. It would be far better, he argues, for parents to give their children guidelines about situations and activities to avoid, and persons children can call on in an emergency.

But again, if this comes as anything of a surprise, you're far from alone. In fact, in Howell's view, nothing short of a massive re-education program is needed if the "stranger" concept is to be laid to rest once and for all. That's a tall order for any organization, but for the likes of the National Center, which is less than three years old, it's just one part of a multifaceted program that also in-

cludes such things as legislative analysis and, to be sure, the publication of names, photos and information about missing children in an effort to pinpoint their whereabouts. For such a young organization, it's been a case of getting one's feet wet in a big hurry.

Howell has been at the helm since the operation began in 1983. He had been working as an investigator for the U.S. Senate investigations subcommittee, which at the time was conducting its own inquiry on the problem of missing and exploited children, when officials of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention asked him for some ideas on how to tackle the missing-children problem. At the top of the list he developed, Howell recalls, was to set up a national clearinghouse of information on the subject. The idea took root, and when it came time to select a director for the proposed clearinghouse, Jay Howell's name headed the list.

Howell came to his new job already equipped with a certain insight into the missing-children situation. In addition to his work with the Senate subcommittee, he spent four years as a prosecutor in Jacksonville, Fla., during which time he handled "a great number" of child-related cases. Of course, though, the scope of affairs at the National Center outstrips anything one might be likely to find as a local prosecutor.

For starters, there's the number of missing children nationwide. Estimates vary widely, but Howell typically uses a figure of 1.5 million per year. The number of exploited children (the abused, the molested, the kiddie-porn victims) are another story entirely, and any estimates in that area must be considered in the light of the fact that so much of the child exploitation that goes on never sees the light of day in terms of official record-keeping. To complicate matters a bit, the National Center must also deal with the divergent statutes on kidnapping and child exploitation found throughout the 50 states, and with the often-incomplete police reports kept on the crimes committed against children. Achieving a greater sense of uniformity in these respects are just two more nuts for Howell to crack.

The National Center operates as a nonprofit organization, but in very close partnership to the U.S. Department of Justice (and with substantial Federal funds to help grease the fiscal wheels). As Howell sees things, the center and its work hold a special place in the esteem of the Administration and the rest of the Washington establishment — a special place that should enable the center to carry on with its vital work for some time, unencumbered by some of the budgetary headaches that might otherwise impede the path of progress. The National Center will need this help, and the long-term lease on life it seems to suggest, if Howell and his colleagues are to continue wrestling with a very resilient opponent.

'Children whose needs are not met at home are more likely to be exploited, and are more easily exploited, when they are gone from home.'

**Jay
Howell**

Executive director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: In recent weeks there have been press reports claiming that the number of missing children in the United States is grossly inflated, and that this inflation is sanctioned — officially or otherwise — by the National Center. How do you view these charges?

HOWELL: Well, there's a lot of people talking about this issue who do not have a professional background in crimes against children, and the biggest problem that we've had is that people do not understand the law enforcement system, the criminal law and its definitions, or the real nature of crimes and kidnappings against children. There's ample evidence of the fact that over a million children in this country each year fall into the category of missing. It does not mean they fall into a black hole and disappear forever, but they're gone from where they're supposed to be for some period of time. There's ample evidence of that; among accomplished

professionals there isn't even much dispute about it now.

The other thing that's aroused some controversy has been the number of children who are the victims of kidnappings by nonfamily persons. You will hear some of the uninitiated refer to that as "stranger" kidnappings, and there's been some controversy over that. You will continually see estimates of the number of kids who are kidnapped by nonfamily persons placed at less than 100 during the course of the year, when in reality the children who have suffered that particular crime numbers in the thousands. And there's not much doubt about that. The reason we know that is that we have actual hard evidence here at the center of three or four hundred cases of children who suffered that fate in 1984 alone. That doesn't mean that that's the number in the country; that's just what we happened to stumble on through no organized investigation, and we have hard records of it. So whenever you see a quote or a statement that says there are less than a hundred or whatever the number, you're reading fiction.

The problem, though, is that the people who are giving

those estimates don't understand the criminal law or the nature of these crimes. I don't think they're bad-faith estimates; they're more from people who don't have professional backgrounds in this area. The situation is such that they expect that all of the children who suffered that crime are gone for substantial periods of time, or forever. For instance, well, let's look at the 325 we were just examining last week from 1984, that just happened to come to our attention one way or another. Thirty-seven of those children were kidnapped and murdered; 124 of them were kidnapped and raped and then released alive. And about 15 or 20 of them were kidnapped and beaten in some way. The problem is that those children are the victims of kidnappings whether they are gone for 15 minutes, 15 hours, 15 days or 15 months. They are missing, legally, by the definitions of the law, and they are victims of the crime of kidnapping. I tried somebody once for a 12-minute kidnapping; he got 75 years. If that's not kidnapping, somebody had better get down to the prison and get that guy out. But the problem is, basically, that a lot of people just don't

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"I don't like using the word 'stranger' one way or another. I think the concept is faulty. We need to give the children clear and straightforward instructions about situations and activities to avoid."

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understand.

LEN: One estimate sets the number of missing children at anywhere from 500,000 to 2 million a year. Allowing for the fact that such a range might include a number of subtypes of disappearances, is that estimate accurate in your view?

HOWELL: Yes, but remember that when you're talking about the million and a half, or whatever, you're talking about children who voluntarily leave home, children who are the victims of kidnappings by noncustodial parents, and the children who disappear under unknown circumstances. So no one has ever tried to suggest that all of the children in that range are the victims of a particular crime, such as kidnapping by a nonfamily person.

LEN: Using the million-and-a-half figure, could you provide a rough breakdown of how many cases would fit into each of the categories you mentioned?

HOWELL: Some of it I could give you, but in police records the type of disappearance is not catalogued, so it's difficult to say with specificity. But the estimates and surveys that have been done indicate that somewhere between a million and 2 million kids voluntarily leave home for some period of time each year. So let's say generally that you may have a ballpark figure of a million children who voluntarily leave home for some period of time. The next largest group is no doubt those taken by noncustodial parents, and the least is known about that number. The estimates vary from a low of 25,000 up to a high of three-quarters of a million, according to one survey. The most knowledgeable persons believe that it's really somewhere around 100,000. But no one knows; that could be wrong too.

The last group, the children who are the victims of kidnappings by a nonfamily person — and the way I put it is very important, because I'm talking in terms of criminal law and statute — will fall somewhere between 5,000 and 20,000 nationwide each year. But remember, most of those children are victims of short-term kidnappings or abductions. If there's been any source of confusion it's that when you hear the million-and-a-half figure, or when you hear the problem being talked about, the lay public and the uninitiated tend to believe you're talking only about children who may have been kidnapped by an unknown person. And of course you're not. You always see people on television who say that a 16-year-old child who voluntarily left home is not missing. Well, that's a nice thought, but it runs contrary to the law in at least 30 states. There's a common thread in those definitions, and that thread is that a missing child is defined as a child whose whereabouts are unknown to their parents or lawful custodians. Well, obviously that includes children who voluntarily leave home and parental kidnapping victims, as well as kids who are abducted by unknown persons.

LEN: Does the fact that police records are often nonspecific as to the circumstances of a child's disappearance pose any significant problems in terms of law enforcement agencies following up reports of missing children?

HOWELL: There is one problem that has to do with the

classification of the case that directly relates to investigations. Occasionally I'll see people, even those who represent agencies, who will say that of these 1,500 cases that we have on file, none of the children were abducted by unknown persons. Well, again, when you hear that claim you know you're hearing fiction, and the reason you're hearing fiction is that there are hundreds of cases we've looked at of children whose disappearance was improperly classified. Why? Because the tendency has always been to assume that if a child is over a certain age, or if there is no actual facts to the contrary, to automatically classify the child as voluntarily missing or as a runaway. We know specifically of cases where the children were simply classified that way because of age alone. And that's why, when you run into people like that, you know you're not talking to a professional who has investigated many cases, because the disappearance of anybody, adult or child, is a unique crime in one particular way — many times you have no evidence. You have no articulable facts upon which to say they voluntarily left or they didn't, and the fact that a child is a troubled child is not an articulable fact upon which to base the conclusion that they voluntarily left. So whenever you hear somebody saying that, you know you've got another one that doesn't know what they're talking about. You could show me 100 cases and the facts of the disappearance, and in 30 of those cases you and I would look at it and say we don't know on this one, because there isn't enough to tell us.

LEN: Is any effort afoot to address the problems of definition, the problems of classification, so as to make things a little more manageable?

HOWELL: The Justice Department has been chartered by Congress to conduct incident studies. They're also studying police practices in regard to cases of missing children. What I will do, we believe, is to establish some uniformity. I don't believe, personally, that there is that great a discrepancy. The state statutes provide ample guidance on both what a missing child is and what a kidnapping case is, and things like that. So I don't think, from looking at all these laws, that there's that big a discrepancy; the definitions are very clear. But to those ill-informed and ill-advised who have not taken the time to look at all the statutes, here's what they'll think. If you ask, "Isn't it true that these children who are kidnapped and raped and released three hours later are also missing kids?" they'll look you right in the face and say, "That's not a missing child." They've never regarded it as a missing child. The law regards it that way, but they've never regarded it that way. So I do believe that the Justice Department studies and efforts that are ongoing now will help to establish uniformity, because in a formal way this kind of controversy will be pointed out and resolved.

LEN: Given the admitted difficulty there is in pinning down the numbers in this area, does the vagueness factor do anything to increase public apprehension, or does it instead work in your favor in terms of raising consciousness and attention to the problem?

HOWELL: Well, no, I'm concerned about the misunderstanding of the issue. Unfortunately now we have it on both sides. Two years ago, let's say, it was much more common to have individuals, organizations and agencies overestimating the size of the population of children who are abducted by unknown persons. Now you have the exact opposite. Most of the estimates that I've seen and the categories that have been portrayed in the media in the last three months have been insufficient; the numbers have been much lower than really exists, in terms of the number of kids who are victims of certain types of crimes. So it has gone both ways, depending on when you look at it. Now you see all these low estimates; you'll see people say that in a particular state clearinghouse there were only three children's names entered last year of cases where they were abducted by unknown persons, which ignores the reality of the criminal justice system that most of these cases do not get entered as missing children cases.

LEN: If it's extremely difficult to get an accurate fix on the total number of missing children, given your druthers, would you prefer that the estimates remain on the high side in order, perhaps, to state the problem that much more dramatically?

HOWELL: I don't think so. The numbers are out there in terms of the vulnerability of children, both abduction and exploitation. We have in this country, even to this day, still not appropriately appreciated the vulnerability of children, and the risks that they face. That's reflected in our education and prevention programs, our

law enforcement practices, our sentencing of perpetrators of crimes against children — you can see it across the board. I don't think it's necessary to exaggerate the numbers, because the numbers will speak for themselves. If we determine, for instance, that we have a situation where there's a substantial population of missing children — which we do — then that's enough to merit our attention. If you contacted the FBI tonight, the National Crime Information Center, and said, "Tell me how many children are currently listed as missing in your files," they would say about 30,000. I think that's enough to merit anyone's attention.

LEN: One other matter that's been scrutinized in the public media recently has been the whole question of prevention methods. Some say that most such preventive approaches — fingerprints and photo ID's, particularly — are little more than placebos that are useful only in cases of identifying a child's corpse. How would you assess that kind of criticism?

HOWELL: The gadgets that have come onto the market are, in many cases, ineffective to prevent the crime from taking place, which is our real goal. I think, though, that there's a bigger criticism of our prevention efforts, and that is that for about the last 30 years now, the messages we have given to children have been inappropriate to protect themselves.

LEN: You're referring to the "don't talk to strangers" type of message?

HOWELL: Exactly. That message is simply ineffective and outmoded, and yet it is still the heart of many of the programs. I've got over a hundred education and prevention programs here that we've collected over the last four years, and almost all of them use that word.

LEN: Are you saying, then, that parents need to be teaching their children that, on the one hand, they should not talk to strangers, but on the other hand, it's quite all right to do so if that stranger can help you out of a threatening situation? Is that the essence of the message?

HOWELL: Well, I don't like using the word "stranger" one way or another. I think the concept is what's faulty, not whether they can help you or not. Instead of telling children to profile the person they're talking to, and to decide whether or not they're strange, we need to give the children clear and straightforward instructions about situations and activities to avoid. For instance, no one, whether they're strange looking or not, should be asking a child for directions, or to help them look for a lost puppy. Children help children; adults help adults. You should tell the children there's no need to get near the people in the cars, to go places with them, to even get close enough to talk to them. They shouldn't be doing that. Then the child will have a much more understandable message upon which to act, instead of having to decide whether a person is strange or not. Our experience has been, uniformly, that the children do not understand that concept. Someone that they see every day is not a stranger to them. Someone that introduces himself by first name is not, either. One person came up to me after I spoke to the League of Women Voters and said that they had gone home and their five-year-old daughter was five doors down, sitting on the steps with this repairman who was in the neighborhood. The parent called the child over and said, "You know, we discussed this before; that's a stranger down there, and you shouldn't have been talking to him." The child said, "That wasn't a stranger; he had pictures on his arm" — tattoos. So that's what I'm saying. That kind of thing that profiles a person is too complicated for a child to act upon.

LEN: So you're saying that hard and fast and specific instructions are what a child needs to be given in order to avoid situations rather than avoid people.

HOWELL: Exactly. Because no matter how much time they give you, you can't really explain the stranger concept to a child. You brought up a good issue: strangers helping in some situations and not helping in others. Of course, again, you have a big difference in who the child approaches and who approaches the child.

LEN: That does seem to pose an interesting, and difficult dilemma for a child, particularly the very young, in terms of who can be approached. Take, for instance, the Adam Walsh scenario, in the shopping mall. How is a child supposed to know that in a situation like that you should run to the nearest cashier and seek help?

Interview: Jay Howell, children's advocate

HOWELL: Well, that's just what you do. You tell the children that if you are lost in a large public gathering — a store, shopping center, carnival or whatever — to go to the nearest person at the checkout counter, store employee, security guard with a uniform, something like that, and immediately say you're lost, or whatever the problem is. You don't want the child wandering the store looking for you. We even had a child who was kidnapped in Alaska, who did everything right, but she waited in line at the checkout counter. Someone saw that, seized upon the opportunity, took her out of the shopping area, got her into a car and got her wrists tied, but she then escaped. So you have to give them a clear signal, to go to the security guard or checkout counter and immediately say "I'm lost" or "I'm looking for my parents." It's really the best protection that they have.

LEN: Are proper information kits generally available to the public, so that a parent can have ready access to the best possible ways of guiding a child in this respect?

HOWELL: No, they're generally not available. Like I was saying, in all the materials that we've looked at, generally you have the stranger concept being the heart of a new program.

LEN: So we're confronted with a direct need to conduct a massive public re-education campaign?

HOWELL: Yes, exactly, and that's a big part of this.

LEN: In line with that, and in terms of some of the other activities of the National Center, how much in the way of interagency networking goes on between the center and organizations in both the public and private sectors?

HOWELL: Well, you've got to have a coordinated effort, there's no doubt about it. It has got to be joint between public agencies and private-sector organizations if we're really going to get the word out, effective, calm, straightforward messages that families and children can really rely upon. It's not going to be easy because we have all those years of giving out the wrong messages, so we're going to need to make a concerted effort. The schools, for example, have got to be a partner in this. We need an effective child-protection curriculum in every school in this country; it does not exist now. It's going to take a broad-based, multidisciplinary effort.

LEN: What can other agencies do that is not being done at present to be of greatest help to your agency in its endeavors?

HOWELL: Well, one is to distribute effective information. We have publications that are available free that cover a wide variety of child-protection issues, the distribution of those messages, the employment of the most effective types of programs in their own efforts. I think if we can get the message across — and we've gotten great support from law enforcement agencies nationwide, and a steady stream of inquiries for information assistance and programs that are being developed now. So I think the partnership is on its way to establish a new attitude and a new program for child protection.

LEN: In general, what might you identify as the best preventive measures a parent could take?

HOWELL: There are different messages and solutions to the three basic types of disappearance. I think that while communication and attention to the child's needs at home are a key in any case of a missing child, and the key to the prevention of all types, it takes special priority and prominence in the case of a child who voluntarily leaves. Unfortunately, many of the children who decide to do that do so because of physical or sexual or emotional abuse in the home. Obviously in that situation the prevention is different because you're talking about stopping the harm to the child in the home. But let's assume it's a family that wants to have the child there and is not abusing the child. In that situation communication is much more important. Let's say children who are on the street do not have their needs met at home. Now, that does two things. Obviously that forces them out into an alternative existence on the streets, which is dangerous in and of itself. But secondly, and I

think this is one of the new cutting edges of the science in this issue, children whose needs are not met at home are more likely to be exploited, and are more easily exploited, when they are gone from home. What I'm indicating there is that, for the children who voluntarily leave home, the kids who do not have the proper love, attention and needs-support, communication, those critical responses have not been given to the child, then they're going to be more susceptible to the care and influence of someone who is a pedophile or a child molester. So communication and interest and attention to the children is really the core of what you're talking about there. It's much more of a social fabric issue than it is of the specific resources necessary, which in the other two categories it's much easier to come up with a list of certain specific prevention items that need to be accomplished.

LEN: What would that list include in those two other areas?

HOWELL: In the case of parents, unfortunately the motivation is often revenge, so what you're really looking at is lowering the temperature of the divorce or custody proceedings, or the family's relationship with

unknown persons, there's a lot that can be done that really has never been accomplished in this country. We are trying desperately to remove the word "stranger" from the standard litany of prevention and education materials that are out there. It ignores what we know about crimes against children. They do not understand it and cannot apply it in a difficult situation, but for years we have continued to preach that. We're trying to get away from that, to instead eliminate the need for the child to profile the person that they're talking to and make a decision based on that profile. Instead, they should look out for certain kinds of activities and situations. For instance, adults should not be asking you for help, assistance in finding a lost puppy, carrying a package or whatever. Adults ask adults for help; children ask children. There's no need to go near people in cars to talk to them, to go anywhere with them. In general it's better to just stay away from those people and not to get within an arm's length of the car, or even that close. There's a whole litany of things.

LEN: Is it reasonable to assume that cases of abduction by a noncustodial parent are inherently easier to solve than, say, abduction by unknown parties?



One of the many arrows in the National Center's quiver: the milk cartons bearing photos of missing children, dramatizing the problem at the American breakfast table.

each other. There are some specifics that can be done to protect the child from that. For instance, there are legal proceedings in terms of custody orders and visitation procedures which make it less likely for someone to abduct their child in that situation. There are social solutions. Just to give you an example, what often is a common trigger mechanism in that scenario is one parent may deny the visitation rights or some of the privileges to the other spouse, and the other spouses respond by withdrawing child-support payments, and that kind of a conflict escalates. If you could get a lowering of the temperatures initially — for instance, a law will tell you that because your spouse has denied you some visitation procedures, the remedy is not to stop child support. There's no requirement built into many of the divorce or custody orders which makes it a crime. So if you could build that in, where a judge would say the court orders that if either party shall remove this child from the state or conceal the child from the other, then if the child has been taken it's much easier to establish that a crime has been committed. Those kinds of things are much more concrete solutions.

As far as the third category, children taken by

HOWELL: I think if there is one salient feature about the investigation of a parental kidnapping case it's that you have substantial information in almost every case that is not available in the case of a kidnapping by an unknown person. That is, you're looking for not only a missing child but a known adult, who is the perpetrator and who has a history of work, identification items, friends and associates, and any number of leads that can be actively investigated. Unfortunately, we haven't seen a lot of active investigation in those cases, but in many cases often just a remedial check of certain records will turn up the location of a child who has been taken under those circumstances.

LEN: One of the strategies that has been growing in appeal over the past nine months or so has been the use of milk cartons, utility bills, grocery bags or what have you featuring photos and pertinent information on missing children. To what extent has this kind of public-information campaign been of value to the work of the National Center?

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Alimentary approaches to crime-fighting

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The suspect sat in the Customs office, under observation, for the remainder of the night. During the night Customs officials attempted to place her on a Mexican airline that was flying to Bogotá via Mexico City in the morning. The airline refused to transport Mrs. Hernandez because she lacked a Mexican visa necessary to land in Mexico City. She was not permitted to leave, and was informed that she would be detained until she agreed to an x-ray or her bowels moved. She remained detained in the Customs office under observation, for most of the time curled up in a chair and leaning to one side. She refused all offers of food and drink, and refused to use the toilet facilities. The inspectors noted that she exhibited symptoms of discomfort consistent with "heroic efforts to resist the usual calls of nature."

Final exams

At the shift change at 4:00 the next afternoon, almost 16 hours after her flight had landed, Mrs. Hernandez still had not defecated or urinated or partaken of food or drink. At that time Customs officials sought a court order authorizing a pregnancy test, an x-ray and a rectal examination. The Federal magistrate issued an order just before midnight that evening, authorizing a rectal examination and involuntary x-ray, provided that the physician in charge considered the suspect's claim of pregnancy. She was taken to a hospital and given a pregnancy test, which proved negative. Before the results of the pregnancy test were known, a physician conducted a rectal examination and removed from her rectum a balloon containing a

foreign substance. Mrs. Hernandez was then placed formally under arrest. By 4:10 A.M. she had passed six similar balloons; over the next four days she passed 88 balloons containing a total of 528 grams of 80 percent pure cocaine hydrochloride.

After a suppression hearing the District Court admitted the cocaine into evidence against the defendant. She was convicted of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute.

Conviction upheld in the end

In upholding the conviction, Justice William Rehnquist, writing for the Supreme Court majority, noted that the "Fourth Amendment commands that searches and seizures be reasonable. What is reasonable depends upon all of the circumstances surrounding the search or seizure and the nature of the search or seizure itself. *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*, slip op., at 10-15, 469 U.S. ___, (1985). The permissibility of a particular law enforcement practice is judged by 'balancing its intrusion on the individual's Fourth Amendment interests against its promotion of legitimate governmental interests.' *United States v. Villamonte-Marquez*, 462 U.S. 579, (1983); *Delaware v. Prouse*, 440 U.S. 648, 654 (1979); *Camara v. Municipal Court*, 387 U.S. 523 (1967)."

Here, the Justice wrote, the seizure of the defendant took place at the international border. Since the founding of our Republic, it was noted, Congress has granted the executive branch plenary authority to conduct routine searches and seizures at the border, without probable cause or a warrant, in order to

'The Fourth Amendment's balance of reasonableness is qualitatively different at the international border.'

regulate the collection of duties and to prevent the introduction of contraband into this country. See *United States v. Ramsey*, 431 U.S. 606, 616-617 (1977), citing Act of July 31, 1789, ch. 5, 1 Stat. 29. The Supreme Court, in turn, has long recognized Congress's power to police entrants at the border. See *Boyd v. United States*, 116 U.S. 616, 623 (1886).

Thus, consistent with Congress's power to protect the nation by stopping and examining persons entering this country, the Fourth Amendment's balance of reasonableness is qualitatively different at the international border than in the interior, according to the Court's opinion. Routine searches of the persons and effects of entrants are not subject to any requirement of reasonable suspicion, probable cause or warrant, and first-class mail may be opened without a warrant on less than probable cause. *Ramsey*, *supra*. Automotive travelers may be stopped at fixed checkpoints near the border without individualized suspicion even if the stop is based largely on ethnicity. *United States v. Martinez-Fuerte*, 428 U.S. 543, 562-563 (1976), and boats on inland waters with ready access to the sea may be hailed and boarded with no suspicion whatever. See *United States v. Villamonte-Marquez*, *supra*.

Balanced against the nation's interests at the border are the Fourth Amendment rights of the defendant. Having presented herself at the border for admission, and having subjected herself to the criminal enforcement powers of the Federal Government, 19 U.S.C. §482, the defendant was entitled to be free from unreasonable search and seizure. But not only is the expectation of privacy less at the border than in the interior, see e.g., *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132, 154 (1925), but the Fourth Amendment balance between the interests of the Government and the privacy right of the individual is struck much more favorably to the Government at the border, according to Justice Rehnquist.

Reasonableness again the key
Once again the Court finds that if the law enforcement action is reasonable, the conviction will remain solid. As Justice Rehnquist wrote:

"We hold that the detention of a traveler at the border, beyond the scope of a routine Customs search and inspection, is justified at its inception if Customs agents, considering all the facts surrounding the traveler and her trip, reasonably suspect that the traveler is smuggling contraband in her alimentary canal."

As Justice Rehnquist explained, the "reasonable suspicion" standard has been applied in a number of contexts and it effects a needed balance between private and public interests when law enforcement officials must make a limited intrusion on less than probable cause. It thus fits well into the situations involving smuggling in one's alimentary canal at the border: This type of smuggling gives no external signs and inspectors will rarely possess probable cause to arrest or search, yet governmental interests in stopping smuggling at the border are high indeed. Under this standard, officials at the border must have a "particularized and objective basis for suspecting the particular person" of alimentary-canal smuggling. *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 417 (1981), *id.*, at 418 citing *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 21 n. 18 (1968).

Held too long?

The final issue in this case is whether the detention of the defendant was reasonably related in scope to the circumstances that justified it initially. In this regard, the Supreme Court has cautioned that the lower courts should not indulge in "unrealistic second-guessing," *United States v. Sharpe*, 470 U.S. ___, slip op., at 11-12; *id.*, at 9 (Marshall, J., concurring in judgment). That principle applies here as well, inasmuch as the defendant alone was responsible for much of the duration and discomfort of the seizure.

Under these circumstances, Justice Rehnquist concluded that the detention in this case was not unreasonably long. It occurred at the international border, where the Fourth Amendment balance of interests leans heavily to the Government. At the border, Customs officials have more than merely an investigate law enforcement role. They are also charged, along with immigration officials, with protecting this nation from entrants who may bring anything harmful into this country, whether that be communicable diseases, narcotics or explosives. In this regard the detention of a suspected alimentary-canal smuggler at the border is analogous to the detention of a suspected tuberculosis carrier at the border: both are detained until their bodily processes dispel the suspicion that they will introduce a harmful agent into this country. (*United States v. Hernandez*, No. 84-755.)

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New evidence in crime causation:

Brain lesions and violence

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indication that it is not normal anger.

The criminal environment

Although the research conducted by Gruber and Elliot emphasizes the biological causes of violence, both doctors said that social and environmental factors do play a part. According to Gruber, the social environment may increase the propensity for violence but does not create the actual tendency toward violence.

"Let's say you grow up in neighborhood or in a family condition where one is quick to punch somebody in the mouth, where that's the typical thing to do. That's obviously cultural. On the other hand, you find yourself in a situation where that's inap-

propriate behavior. The vast majority of people keep themselves from punching somebody in the mouth — even if that's what they really want to do — but some people do not have the capacity to stop themselves".

The problem is not the inclination for violence, Gruber said, because everybody has aggressive impulses. Rather, it is a question of whether that urge is acted upon. "People who have some kind of dysfunction with the temporal or frontal lobe of their brain, along with a personality trait that makes them want to act on their aggressions, makes them relatively dangerous. They have inclinations, but the executive part of their brain that says 'hey, I shouldn't do this,' doesn't work

too well and before they know it they end up hurting somebody."

"There is an awful lot known about people who are dangerous," Gruber said, adding that these factors are not being considered in the prison system or in the courts.

Gruber said that the tests he has conducted on violence-prone individuals could be modified for use in prisons, with the addition of a screening process. Only convicts who are known to be extremely violent would be tested.

The research findings reported by Gruber and Elliot clashed markedly with work conducted by Dr. Marvin Wolfgang, a criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania. At the World Congress, Wolfgang reported the results of a massive study on juvenile crime that emphasized social and environmental conditioning.

Among the youths he studied, Wolfgang noted, the single predictor of chronic criminality was that the individual had been a victim of violence himself. Coupled with this were other factors including low socio-economic status, low IQ and an unstable home life.

IACP rides into Houston for meeting

Continued from Page 1
burned to the ground as a result of the police response to a drawn-out siege. "We're going to analyze what happened there, and why it happened," said Angrisani. Philadelphia Police Commissioner Gregore Sambor, who is under fire for his department's actions in the incident, will be attending the session.

There will also be a workshop on the case of former Green Beret Capt. Jeffrey McDonald, who was convicted of murdering his wife and children — murders he has steadfastly denied any involvement in.

On the electoral front, this year's conference will pit four nominees against each other in the campaign for the organization's sixth vice presidency. In the running are Chief Charles Wall of the Virginia Beach, Va., Police Department; Col. Robert Lowery of Florissant, Mo.; Col. Richard Dotson of Louisville, Ky., and Chief Kenneth Madejczyk of Grandville, Mich.

IACP members will also be asked to vote on a constitutional amendment that could alter the way in which vice presidents move up through the ranks to the organization's presidency. The amendment would automatically allow a vice president, once

elected, to assume the next highest office when it becomes available, but that individual would be subject to a retention vote to take place at the next annual conference. A retention vote would be imposed by the IACP executive committee after it received a petition signed by 10 percent of the organization's active members explaining why such action must be taken. This would be done 120 days before the annual conference.

Other proposed amendments include one that would eliminate the offices of sixth and fifth vice presidents, thus reducing by two years the time it takes to become president of the organization and, presumably, encouraging more members to run for office. Such an amendment narrowly failed to win the necessary two-thirds approval of voting members at last year's conference.

Among the dignitaries expected to address the annual conference, which is being held in the Houston Astrohall, are John J. Simpson, director of the U.S. Secret Service and president of INTERPOL; U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d; FBI Director William H. Webster; Gov. Mark White of Texas, and Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire of Houston.

UN's anniversary prompts multiagency security effort

Continued from Page 1
detail, allowing the force to track the whereabouts of motorcades without voice transmission.

This is the first time that any of these computerized methods of security and deployment have been used by the NYPD, Kerins said. Although larger computers have been in use for the past 20 years, the force has had little experience with the computers being used for this assignment.

"We've just started in the past year putting the micro into the field," Kerins said. "We've gotten to the point where our personnel are familiar enough with them to program them and understand how to extract information and draw it out and so we've taken them into the field for the first time. Hopefully, what we do here will become standard operating equipment for our department."

The police officer's albatross: the law

Continued from Page 8

pretrial proceedings. The case against Judge Brennan was blown after the telephone company, following the law, informed the judge that his telephone records had been subpoenaed and that a tap had been placed on his line. Possible bribe-taking on drug cases was being probed at the time.

On May 28, Daniel Perlmuter, an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, informed U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld that approximately 186 grams of cocaine, key evidence in the trial of two men, was missing. Previously, Perlmuter, described as an "exceptionally talented prosecutor" by U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani, had worked on a case in which 831 grams of cocaine vanished. On May 30, Perlmuter and his girlfriend, Stacy Honeycutt, were arrested and charged with stealing \$50,000 worth of heroin and cocaine from a safe used by the narcotics unit to house evidence in Manhattan's Southern District. By the time June 2 rolled around, Ronald Fischette, counsel for Perlmuter, was casting asper-

sions on the U.S. Attorney's office, saying, "Perlmuter has a coke habit," and "the U.S. Attorney's office was aware of the fact of a drug problem." Unfortunately, Rudolph Giuliani is catching the customary pretrial fallout from the antics employed by attorneys who attempt to obfuscate the law.

The world in which police are expected to enforce the law embodies hypocrisy in which the value of law is intrinsic — yet law's intrinsic value is nullified. As Det. Potter says: "We have warped lines of accountability. It's frustrating as hell having a case adjudicated in a courtroom that proves how badly eroded the value of law has become."

The dualities in the legal system are too clear to ignore. U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani, talking about the highbrow-lowbrow slotting of criminality says, "If executives who make healthy salaries can't abide by the law, how do we expect the disadvantaged not to break the law?" And if those who apply the law practice mutations of law, how do we expect police to feel their work is important?

Burden's Beat:

New looks at CJ education

Continued from Page 7
writing skills, and 17 percent said the programs were encumbered by weak faculty and inflated grades. Among the advisers who said they do approve criminal justice majors for prelaw students, 43 percent noted that the programs provided a knowledge of the law, the courts and the legal process.

The report concluded, "The basic, underlying issue is that weak criminal justice programs adversely reflect on all criminal justice programs. The committee is not convinced that any amount of rhetoric, discussions, white papers or other attempts to persuade prelaw advisers will be of direct value. Generally, addressing the problem of criminal justice quality with prelaw advisers who are involved with a poor quality program is likely to be less than successful and may be counterproductive." As Dr. Sapp put it, "They know what they have on their campus, and if it's a poor quality program, telling them it's good is not going to change a thing."

On another education-related matter, the announcement last month that New York City will restart a Police Cadet Corps is likely to revive the desultory debate over whether police officers should have college degrees. That debate has gone on at least since 1972, when a national commission recommended that by 1982 all police departments should hire

only college graduates. Today, 13 years later, only Minnesota requires a college degree for rookies and only about 500 departments outside that state require any college.

New York's Police Cadet Corps will offer college students interest-free loans of up to \$1,500 a year for tuition and other expenses. After 80 hours of training, they will be issued uniforms, but no weapons, and will be paid \$5 an hour to work foot patrol. In return, they will be expected to join the NYPD after graduation for at least a two-year hitch. If they don't, they must repay the loans. The first 200 cadets are scheduled to be on the streets next spring.

The Cadet Corps program was described as a blend of a plan backed by New York's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and John Jay College of Criminal Justice and another plan for a "Police Corps" proposed by Adam Walinsky, former chairman of the New York State Investigations Commission, and sociologist Jonathan Rubinstein. Their plan would have offered students free tuition in exchange for a three-year commitment to police service, although at reduced pay and with fewer benefits than regular officers receive. The Police Corps idea was discussed in this space last year.

Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward backed the Police Cadet plan, decrying the Police Corps idea as elitist. "It was designed to

get cheap cops at a time we were not hiring cops," he said. "There are no cheap cops."

The commissioner believes the Police Cadet Corps should attract more qualified black and Hispanic recruits and provide more officers who are capable of rising to leadership positions in the department. At present, about 25 percent of the NYPD's recruits hold college degrees.

Whether similar cadet programs spring up elsewhere remains to be seen. They won't be welcomed by some police unionists. Robert Kliesmet, president of the International Union of Police Associations, opposes the New York City plan because cadet rookies won't be making a long-term commitment.

"They'll be bringing in people who won't be professional in their approach to policing," he said. "They're going to be there for two years and then out. What do they care about the long-haul problems that policing faces?"

Kliesmet added, "Sure, some of them will stay and give us their expertise, but by and large you're going to have people who aren't interested. We need people who are ready to make a 20- to 25-year commitment."

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

Jobs

Apprentice Police Officer. The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to: Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

Training Institute Director. The Law Enforcement Training Institute, located at the University of Missouri-Columbia, is seeking a new director. The institute is a state-certified academy responsible for providing state minimum training standard programs to law enforcement officers throughout Missouri. The institute also provides seminar training programs to law enforcement departments in the state.

Responsibilities of the position include administration of training programs, curriculum, and program development, financial administration, staff supervision

and teaching. Applicants must have prior law enforcement experience and a master's degree.

To apply, send resume before November 15 to: Associate Dean, School of Law, 112 Tate Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

State Troopers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$536.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmer Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

Police Officers. The Oakland Police Department is seeking additional officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old prior to appointment, possess high school diploma or GED and hold a valid California driver's license prior to appointment.

The positions offer promotional opportunities, educational incentives and a starting salary of

\$2,045.80 per month while attending the police academy. Top salary is \$38,141.88 per year (including holiday, uniform and longevity pay). Benefits include paid medical, dental and sick leave benefits, three weeks annual paid vacation, college and/or course tuition reimbursement and retirement at age 50.

To apply, write or call: Oakland Police Department, Recruiting Unit, 455 Seventh Street, Room 120, Oakland, CA 94607. Tel.: (415) 273-3338. The department is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Females and minorities desired.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). Fayetteville, N.C., pop. 68,000, is accepting applications for lateral entry, non-supervisory positions. Advancement and career development opportunities offered. Salary is \$14,598-\$16,899 per year; excellent benefit package included.

Applicants must meet basic requirements for police officer positions, including: be a U.S. citizen; present original high school diploma or GED certificate meeting minimum state standards; have already reached the age of 21; be able to obtain a valid North Carolina driver's license; provide proof of military service (Discharge DD-214) if a veteran; no felony or misdemeanor convictions, and be in good physical condition (vision correctable to 20/20 in both eyes and free from color blindness).

Lateral entry applicants must also be currently certified as a law enforcement officer and have two years of experience and be currently employed as a law enforcement officer.

If interested and qualified, apply at any time to: City of Fayetteville Personnel Department, Room 123 City Hall, 116 Green Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301. The City of Fayetteville is an equal opportunity/

affirmative action employer.

Police Officers. Oklahoma City invites applications from persons wishing to become police officers. The police department serves a population of approximately 375,000.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with height proportionate to weight, vision of at least 20/70 correctable to 20/20, possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no criminal history.

Accepted applicants must pass one written and comprehension test and two personality inventories. Candidates must also undergo a polygraph exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$14,500 per year with paid higher education incentives.

To obtain further information or to apply, write: Recruiting Officer, Oklahoma City Police Department, 800 N. Portland, Oklahoma City, OK 73107.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$1,605 per month, up to a top pay of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished. Police officers participate in the Texas Municipal Retirement System.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department,

6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

Police Officers. The City of Florence, S.C., is seeking career law enforcement officers. The department, which has an authorized strength of 75 sworn and civilian employees, serves a population of approximately 32,000.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, with high school diploma or GED. All applicants must be able to acquire a valid South Carolina driver's license. Copies of valid driver's license, birth certificate, high school diploma and military discharge papers (where applicable) must accompany application. All applicants must satisfactorily complete a background investigation, written test, psychological examination, series of interviews, polygraph examination, dexterity exam and medical.

Florence police officers work a 4-10 work schedule. Salary for the position ranges from \$12,700 to \$13,000, plus benefit and employee package that includes a college tuition reimbursement program.

To obtain additional information, write or call: Personnel Department, Room 103-C, Drawer PP, City-County Complex, Florence, SC 29501.

Program Specialist

To research, develop and implement criminal justice programs with emphasis on implementation of older volunteer programs. Requirements for the position include a bachelor's degree or equivalent professional level experience, and five or more years experience in program development and management, law enforcement, police training and curriculum development.

Salary to low 30's plus excellent benefits. Send resume to: Personnel/CJ, P.O. Box 19269, Washington, DC 20036. AA/EOE.

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England

Interview: Jay Howell, children's advocate

Continued from Page 11

HOWELL: There's no doubt that the public display of the picture of a missing child is a proven technique. In the last nine months, we know of 30 or 40 cases where the children have been sighted or recovered simply because of the public display of the picture. We have some concerns about where those pictures are displayed, and how they are displayed, but as far as the basics go, there are two things that are important about the pictures. One is that they have proven to be successful, but second is that many people tend to believe that that is the only searching or finding mechanism, and that's not been the case. There are hundreds of situations where the National Center has become involved, where we were able to assist in the recovery of a child without that as the particular basis. So it is effective, but there are other ways. I think we knew going into this that it wasn't going to be quick or easy finding 30 or 40 children across the country in different ways, so just from the pictures in the last nine months that's a significant activity. But there's a variety of things that have been used here.

Upcoming Events

NOVEMBER

17-21. 8th Annual Conference. Presented by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. To be held in Phoenix, Ariz. For details, contact the Arizona Crime Prevention Association, P.O. Box 3755, Phoenix, AZ 85030. Tel.: (602) 262-7331.

18. Employee Performance Appraisal. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$110.

18-19. Employee Theft. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.

18-19. Application of Physical Security Systems. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$375.

18-20. Special Problems in Internal Affairs Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$275.

18-20. Police Interview/Interrogation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$325.

18-22. Supervisory Skills. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$90.

18-22. Basic Fingerprinting. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University Law School. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$150.

18-22. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$475.

18-22. Covert Security. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

19-21. DWI Enforcement. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$385.

19-22. Computers and EDP in Policing. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

19-22. Executive Seminar. Presented by the National Justice Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: free.

20. Missing Children. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$20.

20-22. Bank Security. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam M. Walton State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex.

22. Legal and Civil Liability Update for Law Enforcement Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$102.

DECEMBER

23. New Frontiers in Law Enforcement Liability. Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.

23. Beat Stress and Survive. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$40.

24. Special Problems in Police Media Relations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$275.

24. Automated Manpower Allocation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$295.

25. The Personal Computer for Police Managers: Advanced Program. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas.

26. Police Traffic Radar/Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held at Lackland AFB, Tex. Fee: \$400.

26. Supervision of Personnel. Sponsored by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University School of Law. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$150.

26. Managing the DWI Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

26. Executive Development. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

26. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

26. Homicide Investigation. Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$400.

26. Seminar for the Police Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

26. Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

27. First Line Supervision & Management. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$475.

27. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$650.

28. High-Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$225.

29. Terrorism in the 1980's. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

30. POLEX Legal Forum. Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute, Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$225.

31. Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

32. Domestic Violence. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$120.

33. K-9 Unit Management. Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$350.

34. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates Ltd. Fee: \$300.

35. Child Abuse and Neglect: How to Understand, Detect and Report. Presented by Jerome Leavitt Inc. To be held in Seattle, Wash. Fee: \$90.

36. Fire and Arson Investigation. Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$235.

37. Hostage Negotiations. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Fla. Fee: \$125.

38. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

39. Computers in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. Fee: \$325.

40. Police Intelligence Operations. Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$695.

41. Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

42. Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

43. Technical Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held at Lackland AFB, Tex. Fee: \$550.

44. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

45. Survival Techniques (Drug Undercover). Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$300.

46. Perspectives on Computer Security. Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$350.

47. Terrorism and Political Violence. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio.

48. Profile of the Juvenile Fire Setter. Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$300.

49. Psychomotor Skills Teaching Methods. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$75.

50. Legal and Civil Liability Update for Law Enforcement Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$102.

51. Crimes in Progress. Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$300.

52. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$350.

53. Communication Center Crisis Planning. Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.

54. Arson for Profit. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

55. Criminal Profiling. Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$400.

JANUARY 1986

56. Field Training Officer. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$24.75.

57. Basic Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

58. Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$400.

59. Process for Accident Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

60. Police Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

61. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$1,600.

62. Crime Prevention for Administrators. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

63. Security Lighting Systems. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

64. Perspectives on Money Laundering. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.

65. Sea Crimes Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

66. Law Enforcement Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$575.

67. Investigator's In-Service Course. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$324.75.

68. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$450.

69. March 21. 22nd Command & Management School. Presented by the Southwest Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

70. Alarm Systems/Theft Prevention. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.

71. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

72. Computer Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

73. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

74. Auto Theft Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.

75. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

76. Corporate Loss Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

77. Police Discipline. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.

78. Traffic Accident Record & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

79. U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

80. February 7. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

81. Computer Crime Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.

Directory of Training Sources Listed

American Society of Criminology, Attn: Sarah M. Hall, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. Tel.: (614) 422-9207.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Brewer Q. Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Larrell Thomas, APPRO Conference Chairman, P.O. Box 1260, Gainesville, FL 32602.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 476-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95362. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

DanCor Ltd. Police Training, 2387 Ripley Court, El Cajon, CA 92020.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Con-

federate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 856-6106.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45784. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Women Police, c/o Sgt. Shirley Warner, Anchorage Police Department, 622 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. Tel.: (907) 264-4193.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Jerome Leavitt Inc., 6402 East Ninth Street, Tucson, AZ 85711-3115.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, Police Training Center, 6665 S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek, WI 53154.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 601 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. Tel.: (512) 396-8886.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Tel.: (312) 939-6060.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 406 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management

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An ounce of prevention . . .

...is all well and good, but for the complete lowdown on missing and abused children, see the special LEN interview with Jay Howell, director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. **On 9.**



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